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the English philosophers are discussed; under the latter, Fichte, Schelling and Schopenhauer.

La Nouvelle Monadologie, par CH. RENOUVIER et L. PRAT. Paris, 1899. pp. 546.

A careful characterization of the nomad is first given from various standpoints in all its orders and relations. The composition of monads follows and there are chapters each on passion, will, society, and justice. As an orderly digest of Leibniz' work, it is the most co-ordinated and systematic we have ever had.

Esprits Logiques et Esprits Faux, par FR. PAULHAN. F. Alcan, Paris, 1896. pp. 362.

The most important part of this perhaps too neglected book is the characterization of logical types. The equilibrators, the reasoners, the outrancers, the pugnacious type, the contrastors, the associators by contiguity and by resemblance. The false or illogical minds are those characterized by predominance of directive ideas or of insufficiency of them, of abnormal phenomena, the sentimentalists, the detailers, the frivolous and the puerile.

Psychologie der Veränderungsauffassung, von L. WILLIAM STERN. Breslau, 1898. pp. 264.

The sources of our knowledge of change are due to perception, reproduction and comparison. The fineness of it is measured by an elaborate technique for each sense. The psychic excitability for changes and their law is affected by fatigue, rapidity of motion, intensity, direction; and under these captions the entire discussion of the book falls. It is illustrated by various tables with curves and some apparatus.

R. Rothe's Speculatives System, von H. J. HOLTZMANN. Freiburg i. B. 1899. pp. 269.

It is one of the noteworthy signs of our time that Richard Rothe's opinions should now attract so much attention in theological circles. No doubt he deserves a place next to Schleiermacher's as one of the most original religious thinkers of modern times, and it is therefore a very opportune piece of work to digest his views in a compendious form. First his speculative principles are treated, then his general view of God, the world and man, next his principles of ethics, individual, piety and love, then his doctrines of sin and atonement, virtue, duty, State, church and the final close of all things. From superficial glances through a few chapters we think this work is well and conscientiously done.

Critériologie Générale, par D. MERCIER. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 371.

The general theory of certitude is here treated in its origin in the different fields of ontology and logic in its relations to doubt, scepticism and dogmatism, and especially with reference to the philosophic theories of the criterion of knowledge. The different forms of criticism and the problem of objective reality conclude the book.

Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London, February and May, 1899.

The long articles in this first number of a new series are on The Hill Tribes of Central India; Caves, Shell Mounds and Stones in South Africa; Totemism; and the Presidential Address, January, 1899, by F. W. Rudler.

Nouvelles Esquisses de Philosophie Critique, par A. SPIR. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 146.

A brief life of the author fills the first twenty-seven pages. The topics discussed are: The Nature of Common Sense; The Role of Idealism: Force, Change, Order, Finality and Evolution in Nature; The Foundations of Religion and Morals; and Immortality.

The Emotion of Joy, by GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN. Psychological Review, April, 1899. pp. 70.

The chief conclusions here reached are that extra emotions consist in outward expansive and in contraction of extensor muscles, to which habitual inhibitions of civilized life supply the apparent deficiency in the kinæsthetic theory of human emotions. The contraction of extensor muscles is more pleasant than that of flexors.

Die Abstinenz der Geisteskranken und ihre Behandlung, von HERMANN PFISTER. F. Enke, Stuttgart, 1899. pp. 88.

This is a discussion of the causes, symptoms and cures of the persistent refusal of food, so often found in the insane asylums.

Conduct and the Weather, by EDWIN G. DEXTER. Psychological Review, May, 1899. pp. 103.

In this very interesting study, the author sums up results of his own continued investigations upon the subject, from which he reaches the following conclusions: that meteorological conditions directly affect metabolism; they also influence the reserve energy capable of being utilized for processes other than those of the vital organs; they influence the emotional state and the two last determine conduct. The latter, and also death and labor of mind and body, bear very different relations to reserve energy.

Zur Analyse der Unterschiedsempfindlichkeit, von LILLIE J. MARTIN und G. E. MUELLER. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1899. pp. 233.

This comprehensive and very acute experimental investigation was conducted by an American lady in Müller's laboratory in Göttingen. After describing the methods of experiment, the second chapter discusses the enormous differences of the numbers obtained in right judgments; the third takes up the influence of time; the fourth, miscellaneous circumstances which influence the differential sensibility investigated; and the fifth treats of adjacent or supplementary comparisons.

Einleitung in die Vergleichende Gehirnphysiologie und Vergleichende Psychologie, von JACQUES LOEB. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1899. pp. 207.

This interesting comparative study of brain and soul is conducted with special reference to invertebrates and describes experiments upon actinia, echinoderms, worms, orthopods and mollusks; discusses the theory of animal instincts, heredity, the relation between brain and soul, and suggests future points of attack for the study of the mechanics of brain and activity.

Elements of Alkaloidal Aetiology, by A. M. BROWN. Henry Kimpton, London, 1889. pp. 86.

This is an introduction to the study of auto-intoxication in disease and is a popular summary of a larger work by the author, and gives the views of Selmi, Liebrich and Gautier.

Die Nervenkrankheiten des Pferdes, von HERMANN DEXLER. Franz Deuticke, Leipzig und Wien, 1899. pp. 277.

This interesting and very original book discusses the subject under four heads—diseases of peripheral nerves, of the spinal cord, of the brain in its different parts, and neuroses.

Studies from the Psychological Laboratory, Directed by JAMES R. ANGELL. University of Chicago Contributions to Philosophy, Chicago, 1899. Vol II, No. 2, pp. 615.

This interesting pamphlet contains the following studies: one on overestimation of vertical as compared with horizontal lines; a study in habit; the relations between certain organic processes and consciousness; habit and attention; modifications of the relations of dermal and optical space; the intensity of light as affecting visual estimates in depth; the most important paper being the third.

The Psychology of Reasoning, par Alfred Binet. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1899. pp. 191.

This work is based on experimental researches in hypnotism. After defining perceptions and images, the author describes reasoning in perception and the mechanism of reasoning, and insists that the two are at root the same. Reasoning is a kind of supplementary sense, the single type of all intellectual operations and is an organization of images.

University of Iowa Studies in Psychology, Edited by G. T. W. PATRICK. 1899, Vol. II, pp. 163.

To this interesting volume Professor Patrick himself contributes articles on The Analysis of the Taste Perception and Some Peculiarities of the Secondary Personality, while Dr. Seashore determines various psychological statistics and describes new apparatus.

La Prostitution Clandestine à Paris. Par le DOCTEUR O. COMMENGE, médecin en chef du Dispensaire de Salubrité de la Préfecture de Police. Paris, Librairie C. Reinwald, Schleicher Frères, Éditeurs, 1897. Vol. XI, pp. 567.

This is a solid and authoritative book, written by one who has had unusual facilities for the study of its subject, and who has spared no pains to attain to accurate results. M. Commenge began collecting the material for his work in 1887; and we may truly say that he has done for "private" prostitution what his predecessor, M. Parent-Duchatelet, did for "public."

The chapters are entitled: the causes of prostitution in general, and of private prostitution in particular; arrests, and their results; the Dispensaire de Salubrité, and its special function with regard to unregistered prostitutes; classification and statistics of venereal disease; the Infirmerie de Saint-Lazare; the sources of supply of unregistered prostitutes; their previous occupations; their life subsequent to medical treatment and discharge; registration and control. The writer makes a strong plea, on statistical basis, for state control and police registration.

E. B. T.

Contributo allo studio dell' automatismo psicologico per autosuggestione del Dott. G. ANTONINI. Riv. Sperim. di Fren. (Reggio in E.), Vol. XXIV (1898), pp. 626-654.

This interesting study, meant to throw light upon the mediumistic and spiritistic phenomena, which of late have almost monopolized the attention of certain psychologists, deals with the autosuggestive